

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, §
§
Plaintiff-Respondent, §
§
V. § CRIMINAL ACTION NO. H-04-067-1
§ CIVIL ACTION NO. H-13-3601
WILLIAM WAYNE McGEE, §
§
Defendant-Movant. §

ORDER ADOPTING RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Pending is Defendant/Movant William Wayne McGee's "Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a), (f) (3) and (4)" (Document No. 50), and the Government's "Response and Motion to Dismiss Movant's Motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 as Time-Barred" (Document No. 61). The Court has received from the Magistrate Judge a Memorandum and Recommendation recommending that the Government's Motion to Dismiss be GRANTED and that McGee's § 2255 Motion be DENIED and DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE as time-barred. McGee has filed Objections (Document No. 64) to the Memorandum and Recommendation. The Court, after having made a *de novo* determination of the Government's Motion to Dismiss, McGee's § 2255 Motion, the Magistrate Judge's Memorandum and Recommendation, and McGee's Objections to the Memorandum and Recommendation, is of the opinion that the findings and recommendations of the Magistrate Judge are correct and should be and hereby are accepted by the Court in their entirety. Therefore,

It is ORDERED and ADJUDGED for the reasons set forth in the Memorandum and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge signed and filed on April 17, 2014, which is adopted in its entirety as the opinion of the Court, that the Government's Motion to Dismiss (Document No. 61) is GRANTED and Movant William Wayne McGee's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Document No. 50) is DENIED and DISMISSED with prejudice as time-barred. It is further

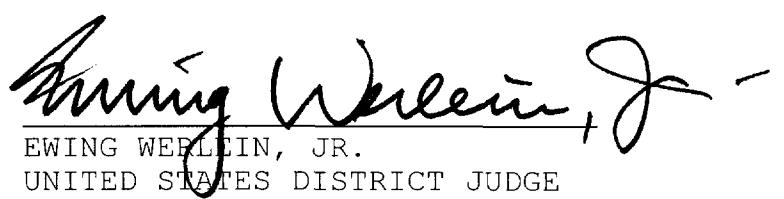
ORDERED that a certificate of appealability is DENIED. A certificate of appealability from a habeas corpus proceeding will not issue unless the petitioner makes "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). This standard "includes showing that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." Slack v. McDaniel, 120 S. Ct. 1595, 1603-1604 (2000) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Stated differently, where the claims have been dismissed on the merits, the petitioner "must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." Id. at 1604; Beazley v. Johnson, 242 F.3d 248, 263 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 122 S.Ct. 329 (2001). When the claims have been dismissed on procedural grounds, the petitioner must show that "jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid

claim of the denial of constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling." Slack, 120 S. Ct. at 1604. A district court may deny a certificate of appealability *sua sponte*, without requiring further briefing or argument. Alexander v. Johnson, 211 F.3d 895, 898 (5th Cir. 2000).

For the reasons set forth in the Memorandum and Recommendation, which has been adopted as the opinion of the Court, the Court determines that reasonable jurists would not debate the correctness of the limitations ruling.

The Clerk will enter this Order and send copies to all parties of record.

Signed at Houston, Texas this 27TH day of May, 2014.


EWIN^W WERLEIN, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE